



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
OF TEXAS

AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

WILL WILSON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 16, 1962

Honorable Jesse James  
State Treasurer  
State Treasurer's Office  
Austin, Texas

Opinion No. WW-1257

Re: Whether a notice mailed to the Sheriff of the County of the domicile of the registered agent of a corporation, when the registered agent is maintained in the State of Texas, is sufficient notice to meet the requirements of Section 3 of Article 3272a, V.C.S.

Dear Mr. James:

In your recent letter you posed the following question with reference to Section 3(a) of Article 3272a, V.C.S.:

"In the case of out of state corporations, will a notice mailed to the Sheriff of the county of the domicile of the registered agent of said corporation, when the registered agent is maintained in the State of Texas, be sufficient notice to meet the requirements of this Section of Article 3272a?"

Section 3 of the statute provides as follows:

"(a) Within sixty (60) days after the date in which the reports specified in Section 2 are received, the State Treasurer shall mail a notice thereof, as hereinafter described, to the Sheriff of the county of the domicile or principal place of business of the holder so reporting, and in cases involving more than Fifty Dollars (\$50), to the Sheriff of the county of the last known residence of the owner if it is different from the county of the holder. The notice to the Sheriff shall be entitled 'Notice of Names of Persons Appearing to be Owners of Abandoned Property', and shall contain:

"(1) The names in alphabetical order and the last known addresses, if any, of persons listed in the report and entitled to notice as hereinbefore specified; and

"(2) A statement that information concerning the amount and description of the property and the name and address of the holder may be obtained by any persons possessing or claiming an interest in the property by addressing an inquiry to the holder so reporting. Within ten (10) days after receipt of said notice, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to post it on the courthouse door or the courthouse bulletin board, where it shall remain posted for a period of not less than thirty (30) days. Thereafter, the Sheriff shall return the notice to the State Treasurer with his certificate showing the date and time of posting required by this Section". (Emphasis Supplied).

Manifestly, it is the purpose of the foregoing section of the statute to afford constructive notice to "any persons possessing or claiming an interest in the property", rather than to the holder. This purpose having been ascertained, we must construe the provision so as to give effect to such intention of the Legislature. 39 Tex.Jur. 168, Statutes, Sec. 90. It is clear that, as a general rule, posting notice in Texas, being the state where the property is held or the state of the last known address of the owner, would be as effective in reaching the missing owners as would posting in the foreign state of incorporation. Thus, it would not be counter to the ultimate object of Section 3 to construe the section to refer to counties within the State of Texas.

In construing a statutory word or phrase, the courts will take into consideration the meaning of the same or similar language used elsewhere in the act or in another act similar in nature, and unless a contrary intention appears, words that are used repeatedly in a statute will bear the same meaning throughout. 37 Tex.Jur. 201, Statutes, Sec. 108. In this connection, we turn to Section 4 which, in part, provides:

"(a) All personal property reported under the provisions of this Article remaining unclaimed at the expiration of one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date upon which the report by the holder of such property was received by the State Treasurer, shall be deemed to be abandoned, and shall escheat to, and the title thereto vest in, the State of Texas, and the State Treasurer shall so certify to the Attorney General.

"(b) The Attorney General shall immediately institute an action in a District Court of the county in which the holder resides or is domiciled to judicially determine that such property has escheated to the State. The suit shall be brought as a class action, and may include the property reported by more than one holder from the same or other counties, and the sworn petition shall state that the action is brought by the State of Texas upon the relation of the State Treasurer by the Attorney General for the purpose of escheating and vesting the title in the State of Texas of the property therein described, stating the description of the property which has escheated to the State, the name of the person or holder possessed thereof and the names of the person or persons claiming, or last known to have claimed, such property, if any such names are known, all of which information shall be separately listed in parallel columns, and the facts and circumstances in consequence of which such property is claimed to have escheated, praying that such property be escheated, and the title thereto vested in the State of Texas. The petition shall not be subject to objections as to the misjoinder of parties or misjoinder of causes of action.

"(c) The Clerk of the Court in which such suit is filed shall issue citation as in other civil cases, which shall be styled 'The State of Texas', and shall be directed to the person or holder named in the petition as being possessed of the property described in said petition, which citation need not be accompanied by a copy of the original petition filed in the suit, but which shall state concisely the nature of the suit, a description of the property possessed by the person or holder to whom the citation is directed, and the name of the person or persons claiming, or last known to have claimed, such property as set forth in the petition, together with the facts and circumstances in consequence of which such property is claimed to have been escheated, and the prayer contained in the petition.

"(d) The Clerk of the Court in which such suit is filed shall also issue citation which shall be styled 'The State of Texas', and shall be directed to all persons

interested in, claiming, or asserting an interest in the abandoned property, which description of such property, together with the name of the last holder thereof and the name of the person or persons claiming, or last known to have claimed, such property, shall be listed as described in the petition, to appear and answer as provided in the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, which citation shall be published in accordance with Rules 114, 116, 117 and 118, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, except that such citation shall be published only once at least twenty-eight (28) days before the return day of the citation, and except as such rules are further herein modified. The costs of publication shall be paid by the State Treasurer at the rate set out in Article 29, Revised Civil Statutes. Any person claiming an interest in such abandoned property, whether such person is or not specifically named in the petition, may appear and answer in such proceedings as in other civil suits.

"(e) All actions brought under this Section shall be governed by the procedure provided in the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure relating to class actions, unless otherwise provided in this Article". (Emphasis Supplied).

From Section 4, it clearly appears that the Legislature contemplated a suit in the courts of Texas and, hence, when it directed the Attorney General in subsection (b) to institute "an action...in a District Court of the county in which the holder resides or is domiciled...", it, perforce, meant a county in Texas. The words "domiciled" and "resides" in Section 4(b) must refer to some county in Texas. In accordance with the above stated rule of statutory construction, we, therefore, conclude that the Legislature intended to use the word "domiciled" in the same sense in Section 3; that is, as referring to counties in Texas.

This construction is in harmony with the treatment accorded the words "domicile" and "inhabitant" under the Texas Venue Statute, Art. 1995, V.C.S. Foreign corporations are privileged to be sued in the county in Texas in which they reside, unless the case falls within one of the statutory exceptions. In other words, "domicile" and "inhabitant", as these words are used in the first clause of the venue statute, have been interpreted to mean the county of residence of the foreign corporation in Texas,

rather than the county in the foreign state wherein the corporation was organized. 14 Tex.Jur.2d 556, Corporations, Sec. 471.

In what county in Texas may the foreign corporation be said to be "domiciled"? In our judgment, it is the county wherein the registered office and agent of the corporation is located, pursuant to the designation required by Article 8.09 of the Texas Business Corporation Act, or Article 2031a, V.C.S.

Article 8.08 of the Texas Business Corporation Act provides as follows:

"Each foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State shall have and continuously maintain in this State:

"(1) A registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as its place of business in this State.

"(2) A registered agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this State whose business office is identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State, having a business office identical with such registered office." Acts 1955, 54th Leg., p. 239, ch. 64.

The application of Article 8.08 is limited to corporations "authorized to transact business in this State". Article 2031a, V.C.S., which also requires the designation of a resident agent for service, is not limited to foreign corporations authorized to transact business in this State. It includes foreign corporations transacting business within this State whether authorized or not. Vol. 3A, V.A.T.S., 374, Comment of Bar Committee.

It is our opinion that the county in which the foreign corporation maintains its designated registered agent and office under either of these statutes, depending upon which is applicable, is intended to be the domicile of such corporation for purposes of Section 3(a) of Article 3272a. Patently such designations furnish the paramount criteria for determining where the corporation considers itself as residing in Texas, and without being able to rely on these designations, the State Treasurer would in the administration of Article 3272a, be, in many cases, compelled to resolve in an unreasonably short period of time a most complex question of

fact and law. We do not believe that the Legislature intended to inject any such uncertainty and attendant delay into the administration of the new escheat law, Article 3272a.

It is stated in Texas Jurisprudence:

"The Business Corporation Act requires both a domestic and a qualified foreign corporation to maintain a registered office at all times ...Presumably the designation of a registered office has the effect, for venue purposes, of designating the principal office of the company." 14 Tex.Jur.2d 557, Corporations, Sec. 471.

If the designation of the registered office under the Texas Business Corporation Act makes the foreign corporation "domiciled" in such county for venue purposes, it would, by the same logic, follow that such designation determines the "domicile" of the corporation in Texas for other purposes. We, therefore, conclude that Section 3(a) of Article 3272a is complied with by posting notice in the county in Texas where the holder that is a foreign corporation maintains its registered office and agent under the Texas Business Corporation Act or Article 2031a, V.C.S. Your question is, accordingly, answered in the affirmative.

SUMMARY

In the case of a holder that is a foreign corporation maintaining a registered agent and office in Texas, mailing notice to the Sheriff of the county wherein the corporation's registered office and agent is maintained under Article 8.08 of the Texas Business Corporation Act or Article 2031a, V.C.S., will meet the requirements of Section 3(a) of Article 3272a, V.C.S.

Yours very truly,

WILL WILSON  
Attorney General of Texas

BY

*Henry G. Braswell*  
Henry G. Braswell  
Assistant Attorney General

hgb/maj

APPROVED:

OPINION COMMITTEE

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Howard W. Mays, Chairman

James Broadhurt  
Milton Richardson  
Iola Wilcox

REVIEWED FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
BY: Houghton Brownlee, Jr.